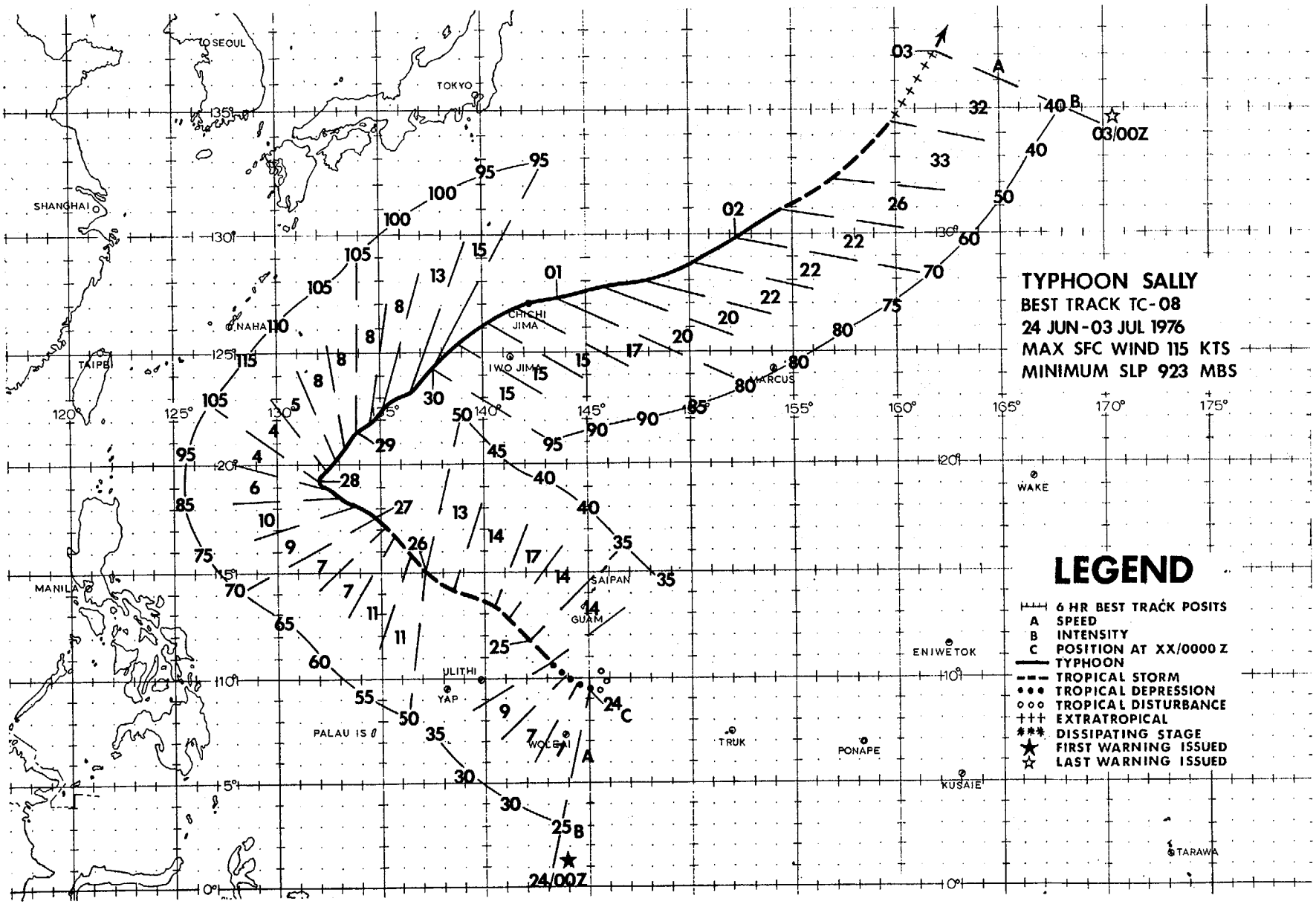
TYPHOON SALLY
BEST TRACK TC-08
24 JUN-03 JUL 1976
MAX SFC WIND 115 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 923 MBS
LEGEND
6 HR BEST TRACK POSITS
A SPEED
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000 Z
TYPHOON
TROPICAL STORM
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
EXTRATROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED
LAST WARNING ISSUED
03/00Z
24/00Z
SEOUL
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
NAHA
TAIPEI
CHICHI JIMA
IWO JIMA
MARCUS
WAKE
SAIPAN
GUAM
MANILA
ULITHI
YAP
PALAU IS
WOLEAI
TRUK
PONAPE
ENIWETOK
KUSAIE
TARAWA

Sally, the 6th typhoon of the season, was first detected on the evening of June 23rd as a weak disturbance in the near-equatorial trough 210 nm south of Guam. During the next 36 hours the disturbance remained quasi-stationary as it slowly intensified. The first warning was issued at 0000Z on the 24th as the system intensified to 30 kt and began moving northwestward at 7 kt. Intensification was slow during the subsequent 30 hours as southeastward pressure from the Tropical Upper Tropospheric Trough (TUTT) to the northwest inhibited establishment of an efficient outflow channel to the north. By the evening of the 26th the TUTT had moved northward and Sally began more rapid intensification, attaining typhoon intensity at 1800Z on the 26th and a maximum intensity of 115 kt 36 hours later (Fig. 4-21 and Fig. 4-19: Typhoon Ruby). Reconnaissance aircraft reported a 40 mb drop in pressure (964 to 924 mb) from 0716Z on the 27th to 0230Z on the 28th, an average fall of 2 mb per hour.

By 1200Z on the 27th, Sally had slowed to 6 kt and had taken a more northward track. During the following 12 hours the typhoon moved slowly north, then north-northeast as Ruby, some 820 nm to the west, attained typhoon force and began moving toward the east. By 1200Z on the 29th the distance between the two typhoons had closed to 790 nm and conditions for a Fujiwara interaction appeared favorable. However, between 1200Z on the 28th and 0000Z on the 29th, the axis of the mid-tropospheric subtropical ridge shifted some 300 nm to the south as westerly winds rapidly expanded equatorward. This unusually rapid shift of westerlies allowed a mid-tropospheric trough which had been far north of Sally to also move equatorward. Sally responded by recurving to the northeast and by 1200Z on the 29th had accelerated to 13 kt. At 0000Z on the 30th a ship, EWWY, reported sustained 50 kt winds 120 nm northwest of the storm which still possessed 95 kt winds (Fig. 4-22).

At 1800Z on the 30th, Chichi Jima (40 nm northeast of Sally) reported southeasterly winds of 30 kt and a sea level pressure of 980.5 mb. Twelve hours later the rapidly moving storm was 180 nm east-northeast of the island. During the 2nd of July the system began more rapid weakening and became extratropical on the 3rd while traveling at more than 30 kt and still possessing surface winds of 40 kt.

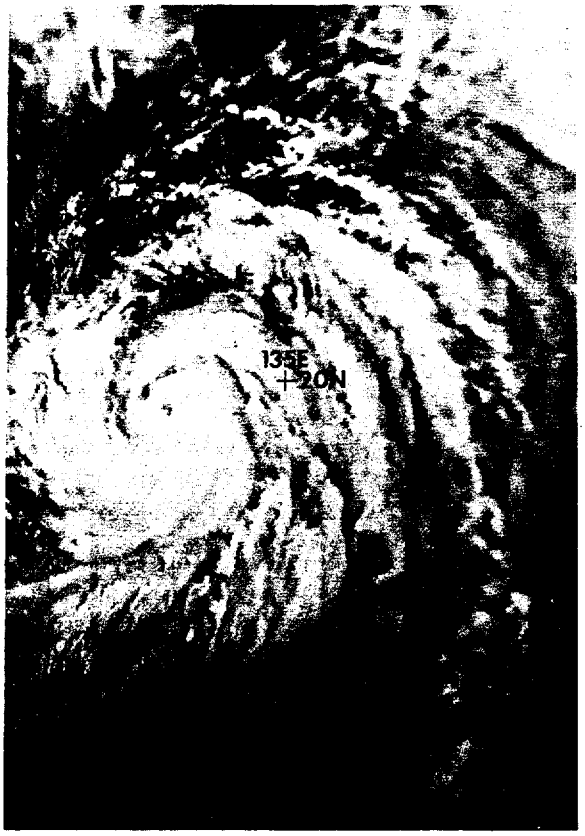

FIGURE 4-21. *Typhoon Sally at point of recurvature with 100 kt intensity 540 nm southeast of Okinawa, 27 June 1976, 2223Z. (DMSP imagery)*

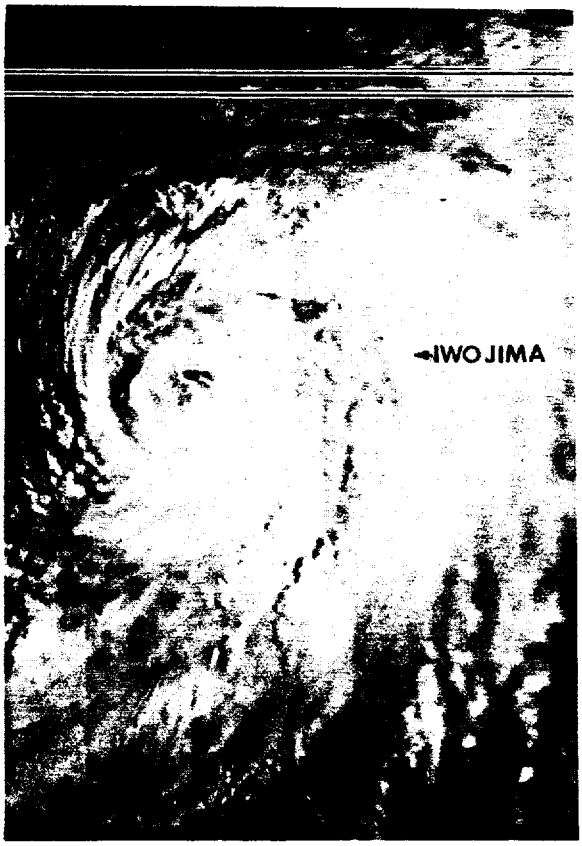

FIGURE 4-22. *Typhoon Sally at 95 kt 235 nm west-southwest of Iwo Jima, 29 June 1976, 2159Z. (DMSP imagery)*